

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

APR 04 2007

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Highland Christian Church
Other name/site number 043-2460-0002

2. Location

Street & number 102 East Main Street ☐ not for publication
City or town Highland ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Doniphan Code 043 Zip code 66035

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zolner DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

2/20/07
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National
Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Highland Christian Church
Name of Property

Doniphan County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Hist. Res. of Highland, Doniphan County, KS

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

SHINGLE STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE/limestone
Walls: WOOD

BRICK

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: WOOD SHINGLES--tower roof

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Highland Christian Church
Name of Property

Doniphan County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1916

Significant Dates

1904

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ely Saunders, 1904 & 1914 builder

Honeywell, 1914 architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Highland Christian Church
Name of Property

Doniphan County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	5	3	0	6	2	6	7	4	4	1	4	4	3	2
Zone			Easting					Northing							
2															

3															
Zone			Easting					Northing							
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Susan Jezak Ford
Organization Citysearch Preservation Date November 22, 2006
Street & number 3628 Holmes St. Telephone 816-531-2489
City or town Kansas City State Missouri Zip code 64109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Highland Christian Church Trustees
Street & number 102 East Main Street Telephone 785-442-3447
City or town Highland State Kansas Zip code 66035

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

Overview

The Highland Christian Church is located at the northeast corner of Main and Kansas Streets in Highland, Kansas. The building was constructed in 1904 and the north wing expanded in 1915-1916. The building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE, under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas. The Highland Christian Church is significant as an example of the Shingle Style adapted to a church building. The church is also significant because prominent local builder Ely Saunders oversaw both phases of construction.

The Highland Christian Church is two stories tall. The L-shaped frame building is veneered with red brick on the first story. Buff brick is placed at the building corners as quoins and outlining first-story fenestration. The gable ends of the upper story are clad in wood shingles. The building's foundation is limestone and has a watercourse. The cross-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A red brick chimney extends from the northeast corner of the roof. Brackets are present under the shallow eaves on all sides of the building. All windows in the first story, unless noted, are double-hung leaded art glass and have limestone sills. A three-story square steeple and entrance tower is located in the southwest corner of the building, met by a new set of concrete steps.

West Elevation

The west side of the church presents one of the building's two main elevations. The west elevation can be divided into two sections, the north wing and the original south portion. A large gable fronts the north ell, enlarged in 1915-1916. The gable, which flares out to form an eave, is clad in variegated shingles stained green. The gable holds a large five-paneled semicircle window of clear pressed glass framed in wood. The first story of the ell holds a set of five double-hung clear pressed glass windows. The south side of the ell houses a central pair of modern metal doors slightly downsized to fit the original opening. Concrete ramps meet the doors to provide ADA accessibility. Single windows surround this entrance. The south section of the west elevation has three windows in the north portion and the steeple—40 feet tall—in the south portion. The three-story steeple serves as an entrance tower. The west side of the tower has a pair of metal doors topped with a transom and a semicircular stained glass window. A pair of arched louvered vents fills the second story, with a small bracketed eave above them. The uppermost portion of the steeple is clad in shingles stained green. Three short, arched louvered vents are present in the uppermost wall of the tower. A pyramid roof and bracketed eave top the tower. The steeple roof is clad in wood shingles topped with metal ridgelines and a ball finial.

South Elevation

The south side of the church is also a primary elevation, facing Highland's Main Street. The south side of the building consists of the entrance tower in the west portion and the south gable end in the east portion. The south side of the entrance tower is identical to the west side, described above. The south gable is clad in variegated shingles. The tip of the gable has a bracketed eave, topped with shingles, a louvered vent and a very small section of shingles in the peak. The bottom of the gable flares to meet the bracketed eave. A circular rose window is in the center of the south wall. The eaves break and flare inward to accommodate this window, which is framed in wood. The first story of the south brick wall holds a set of five art glass windows.

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Highland Christian Church
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East Elevation

The east side of the church can be divided into three irregular bays. The south bay, part of the original church building, has two windows. The small center bay extends from the original wall, protected by a shed roof. A single wood door with an upper glass window is present in the south wall of this extension, placed well above ground level with a stone threshold. The east wall of the extension has two small windows. The north portion of the east side continues the extension begun in the center bay. A large cross gable clad in variegated shingles fills the upper portion of the bay with two plain glass double-hung windows. The peak of the gable has a small metal vent and the bottom flares to form the eave. The lower brick wall of the north bay contains three windows. A modern single metal door is located between the first and second windows at ground level.

North Elevation

The north side of the church can be divided into three bays. The shingled roof of the north ell fills the upper portion of the building. The first (east) bay has one single and one pair of clear pressed glass double-hung windows. The second bay has a gabled dormer in the upper story clad in variegated shingles. Rafter tails are present in the eaves of the dormer, which holds two pairs of plain glass double-hung windows. The first story of the second bay also has two pairs of pressed glass double-hung windows. A metal fire escape fronts this bay, leading to the upper windows via steps on the west. The third bay has one clear pressed glass double-hung window.

Interior

The first story of the Highland Christian Church consists of a large, central auditorium in the south portion of the building and individual rooms for classes, a nursery and gatherings in the north portion. The main portion of the auditorium is designed in the Akron Plan, an extremely popular church plan first used in Akron, Ohio in 1870. The main feature of the Akron plan is a large central space with one or more "classrooms" that can be shut off by folding doors or sliding shutters. The plan allowed Sunday School classes to worship with the congregation or to be closed off for study time.¹ The nave fills the south portion of the auditorium and the altar is placed on the east wall. The nave retains its original floor plan, but contains new pews. The floor slopes toward the altar platform. An original immersion baptismal font is located in the north portion of the altar behind a drape. Two offices and the building's secondary stairway are located on the east wall of the building. Folding wood doors with pressed glass windows separate from the nave and from each other three classrooms located along the church's north wall.² The church's north entrance now serves as the primary entrance. A stairway with an oak balustrade placed on the north wall of the foyer leads to the second story. A "hospitality room" and a nursery are located north of the foyer. An elevator, added in 2006, is located in the northwest corner of the classrooms. The church's original entrance is in the southwest corner of the building, separated from the nave by pairs of oak doors.

¹ Christopher Stephen Jenks, "The Akron Sunday School" New York Landmarks Conservancy, 1995. (<http://www.sacredplaces.org/PSP-InfoClearingHouse/articles/American%20Religious%20Buildings.htm>)

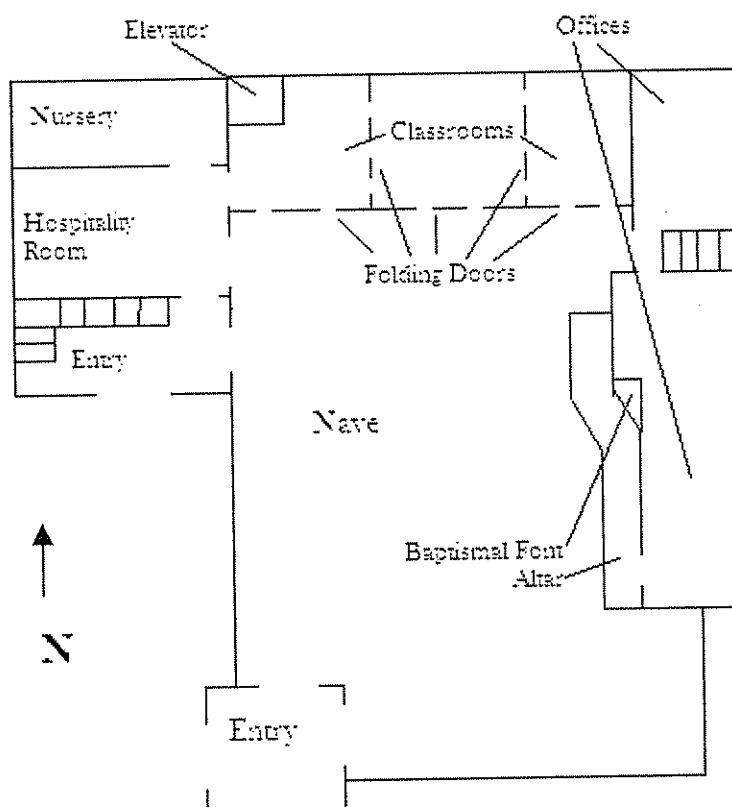
² The north portion of the nave was once separated from the south portion by a three rolling doors that descended from the ceiling, placed south of the current folding doors. The doors are no longer use but at least one is stored on site.

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Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas



Highland Christian Church first story floor plan (Susan Jezak Ford, not to scale)

Most of the Highland Christian Church's nave art glass windows are rectangular double-hungs. The pieced stained glass has floral or heraldic designs in shades of purple, tan, green and blue. The church's rose window in the south gable contains 12 petals in shades of tan and green. The origin of the art glass windows is unknown, but the quality of workmanship is very high.

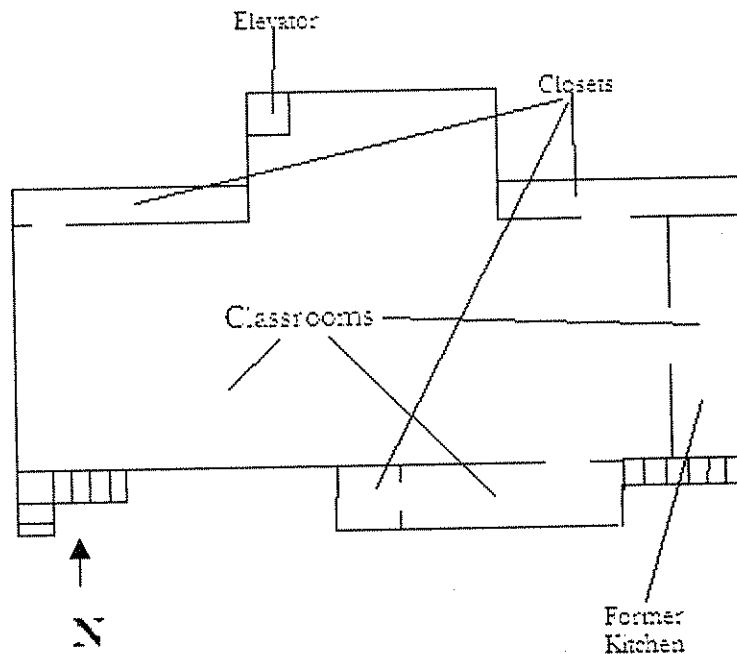
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Continuation Sheet

Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

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The church's second story was completed in 1916, when the north ell was enlarged. The space measures 54 feet by 24 feet. Most of the second story is one large classroom space. The building's former kitchen is located on the east side of the area, separated from the open space by a door and large serving window with clear pressed glass. The large closet located north of the kitchen has a central door surrounded on either side by hinged wood doors. This closet may have once connected to the kitchen, as a small pressed glass serving window is located in the south wall of the closet. An additional classroom and a closet are in the south portion of the second floor. The elevator and additional closet are in the northwest portion of the space.



Highland Christian Church second story floor plan (Susan Jezak Ford, not to scale)

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**Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas**

The church's basement was excavated under the north ell in 1954. The large open space with concrete walls serves as a dining and fellowship area. The church's current kitchen, located in the east portion of the basement, has pine cabinets and Formica countertops.

Throughout the building, the church retains its original oak doors, oak baseboards and moldings around doors and windows. The original pressed metal ceiling and electric light fixtures are still present in the nave and first-story classrooms. Alterations include the installation of wall-to-wall carpeting throughout the building and 1965 paneling on the upper stories. Suspended ceilings are present in the west portion of the north wing and on the second story. The building is still heated with steam heat, but air conditioning has been installed. In 1979, the exterior was sandblasted, re-mortared and sealed.

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Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

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Overview

The Highland Christian Church is an excellent example of a local interpretation of the Shingle style of architecture applied to a religious building. The church, built in 1904 and expanded in 1916, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE, under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas. The building, which retains a very high degree of integrity, is significant locally as a small-town adaptation of the national Shingle style.

Architecture

The Highland Christian Church is designed in a variation of the Shingle style, popular from around 1880 until the very early 1900s. Unlike the earlier Victorian Stick and Queen Anne styles, the Shingle style focuses on the geometric form of the building. Pure Shingle style buildings do not have the earlier exaggerated contrasts of materials and emphasized door and window surrounds.

The Shingle style first appeared on the east coast in the work of McKim, Mead and White in the 1879-1880 streetfront Newport Casino Building. The building's horizontal lines and emphasized triangular gables were all clad in variegated wood shingles, displaying the building's form, projections and horizontality. The style was named in 1950 by architectural historian Vincent Scully.³ The style soon became quite popular for houses of the well-to-do. Outstanding examples were built as vacation homes along the east coast. On dwellings, the style features a ground-floor wall that is occasionally clad in masonry, rows of wood shingles cladding walls and upper gables, large gables that may slightly project and the incorporation of circular or cylindrical shapes.⁴

Many prominent architects used the Shingle style across the country, including Henry Hobson Richardson, Frank Lloyd Wright and McKim Mead & White. Joseph Lyman Silsbee took the style from Syracuse, New York to Chicago around 1882, where he designed many residences, especially in a new suburb named Edgewater north of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan. The style was especially popular in California, where architect brothers Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom popularized it in their 1893 plan book, *Modern Homes of California*.⁵

Just as the style proved very fashionable for houses across the country, architects also adapted the Shingle style to churches. Edwin James Lewis, Jr. used the style in his design for the circa 1890 Wollaston Unitarian Church in Quincy, Massachusetts. The building features granite first-story walls, shingles in the upper stories, very prominent gables and irregular fenestration.⁶ In California, Ernest Coxhead (1863-1933) designed a number of churches in the style. The architect was born in England and moved to California in 1886 with his brother, Almeric, to design

³ Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture, A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2000), 243.

⁴ Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture, An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1998), 296.

⁵ Roth, 247.

⁶ The Wollaston Unitarian Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989.

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Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

churches for the Episcopalian Diocese. Coxhead & Coxhead prospered, eventually designing 17 churches, including San Francisco's well-known St. John the Evangelist in 1890.⁷

The Highland Christian Church is an excellent example of a restrained version of the Shingle style. The building demonstrates significant elements of the style placed within a small, Kansas town. The church's prominent, shingle-clad gables on an asymmetrical form are a distinctive element of the style. The building's round and semi-circular windows, flared eaves and masonry first story are also consistent with the style. The building diverges from the Shingle style with buff bricks that emphasize the fenestration. It is likely that the church's congregation, located within a small town, chose the more traditional treatment similar to the earlier Queen Anne style. This brickwork shows off the church's art glass windows, a point of pride for the owners of the building. The church is unquestionably a Shingle style building, even in its 1916 addition. It is a stylish focal point for Main Street Highland.

History of the Building

The congregation of the Highland Christian Church originated at a meeting in the Jeffers Schoolhouse southeast of Highland on March 9, 1873. The congregation built a frame Gothic church on the current site in 1884 and dedicated it in October 16, 1884. The early building was clad in narrow clapboards and had a bell tower on the southwest corner. The former building, like the current building, was located at the prominent Highland intersection on the northeast corner of Main and Kansas Streets.

In 1903, the growing congregation decided rather suddenly that a new building was required. Highland builder Ely Saunders was instructed to have his crew remove the old church to make way for a new building.⁸ Upon completion in May 1904, the new church was touted in *The Highland Vidette* as "the handsomest in Highland." George Casteel of White Cloud painted the interior. J.E. Getz painted the exterior and carpenter work was under the supervision of Harrison and E.C. Dillon.⁹ The pews from the old church were used in the lecture room of the new building.¹⁰ The new building cost \$7500.¹¹ Highland builder Mark Weidensaul built a parsonage on a separate lot east of the church in 1911.¹² The two-and-a-half-story, eight-room frame house is still extant. Although the future of the vacant building is unknown, it eligible for listing on the National Register.

Church records show that on July 2, 1913, a petition was presented to the Board of Trustees to take up the motion of providing more work room for Sunday School teachers. Member Ely Saunders estimated that an addition or a basement would cost between \$1200 and \$3500. A motion was made and passed in September 1913 that the entire sum of construction should be raised before construction began.¹³ The congregation sent its pastor, the Reverend

⁷ Dan Weinstein, "Signature Style, Ernest Coxhead," *The San Francisco Chronicle*, 5 June 2004.

⁸ *Centennial* (Highland Christian Church, 1984), 7.

⁹ "The New Christian Church," *The Highland Vidette*, 12 May 1904, p. 1.

¹⁰ Several of these pews remain in the present church.

¹¹ "Christian Church Dedication," *The Highland Vidette*, 20 January 1916, p. 1.

¹² "A Bunch of Fine Parsonages Built by Weidensaul," *The Highland Vidette*, 17 August 1911, p. 1.

¹³ *Centennial*, 14.

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Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

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Floyd Bash, to the National Church Efficiency Congress in Hammond, Indiana. There he met a church architect name Mr. Honeywell. Bash gave Honeywell a sketch of the church and Honeywell drew plans for an addition that the board accepted on September 25, 1915. Pledges for \$3600 were received within three days. The congregation made plans to meet in Highland College's auditorium during construction.

Ely Saunders was selected as master carpenter for the addition. Saunders was born on a Kentucky farm in 1876. He came to Highland in 1896, where two of his sisters lived. Saunders was soon working for his brother in law, R.B. Chandler. After two years, he began working as a carpenter and contractor and continued in the field for decades. The self-taught craftsman was responsible for the construction of many homes and barns,¹⁴ as well as the Highland grade school, Highland High School (burned in 1975), the A.L. Wynkoop House and Highland Christian Church. Saunders' buildings are constructed in styles that represent the very traditional to the very fanciful.

Saunders assembled a work force and began the project on Monday, October 11, 1915. Members built the foundation and the roof was completed in just four weeks. The new addition, measuring 67 feet by 40 feet, increased auditorium seating capacity to 550 and added classrooms and a kitchen to the second-story.¹⁵ The addition cost \$6300. It was dedicated on Sunday, January 16, 1916. Despite zero degree weather, members of all of Highland's churches packed the church. The church had 354 members in 1916.¹⁶

The basement fellowship hall was excavated in 1954. The congregation provided volunteer labor, so the cost of construction was minimal.¹⁷ In 1977, the north gable received new shingles and a new concrete drive. The stained glass windows were repaired in 1978. In 1979, the exterior brick was sandblasted, remortared and sealed. New wiring and air conditioning were installed in 1981 and storm windows were added in 1982.¹⁸ The building's most recent improvement is the installation of an elevator in 2006.

Highland Christian Church retains an active congregation of around 300 members. The congregation employs a pastor and a church secretary. The building is in use several times each week.

¹⁴ William E. Connelley, *History of Kansas State and People* (Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1928) 1930.

¹⁵ "Addition To The Christian Church At Highland," *Illustrated Doniphan County* (Troy: *The Kansas Chief*, 1916) 118.

¹⁶ "Christian Church Dedication," *The Highland Vidette*, 20 January 1916, p. 1.

¹⁷ *Centennial*, 25.

¹⁸ *Centennial*, 35.

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Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

Sources

"Addition To The Christian Church At Highland." *Illustrated Doniphan County*, edited by Walter B. Montgomery.
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(<http://www.sacredplaces.org>)

Roth, Leland M. *American Architecture, A History*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2000.

Weinstein, Dan Weinstein. "Signature Style, Ernest Coxhead," *The San Francisco Chronicle*, 5 June 2004.

The Highland Vidette: "The New Christian Church." "Notes About Town." 12 May 1904; "A Bunch of Fine Parsonages Built by Weidensaul." 17 August 1911; "Church Notes." 21 October 1915; "Church Notes." 18 November 1915; "Church Dedication." 13 January 1916; "Christian Church Dedication." 20 January 1916.

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Section number Add'l Info Page 10 Highland Christian Church
Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

Verbal Boundary Description

The Highland Christian Church is located on Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18, Block 73 in the original town of Highland, Kansas. The property is bounded on the north by an alley, on the west by Kansas Street, on the south by Main Street and on the east by the property line.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the Highland Christian Church building.

Photographic Information

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

1. The Highland Christian Church
2. Doniphan County, Kansas
3. Susan Jezak Ford
4. August-October, 2006
5. Digital disk located at Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to individual photographs:

6. Exterior; Northeast view
7. #1

6. Exterior; Southwest view
7. #2

6. Exterior; South view
7. #3

6. Interior nave; South view
7. #4

6. Interior nave; North view
7. #5

6. Interior study room; Southwest view
7. #6

6. Interior second story; West view
7. #7

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Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas**

6. Interior second story; East view
7. #8

6. Interior altar; Northwest view
7. #9

6. Interior Basement; West view
7. #10

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HIGHLAND QUADRANGLE
KANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

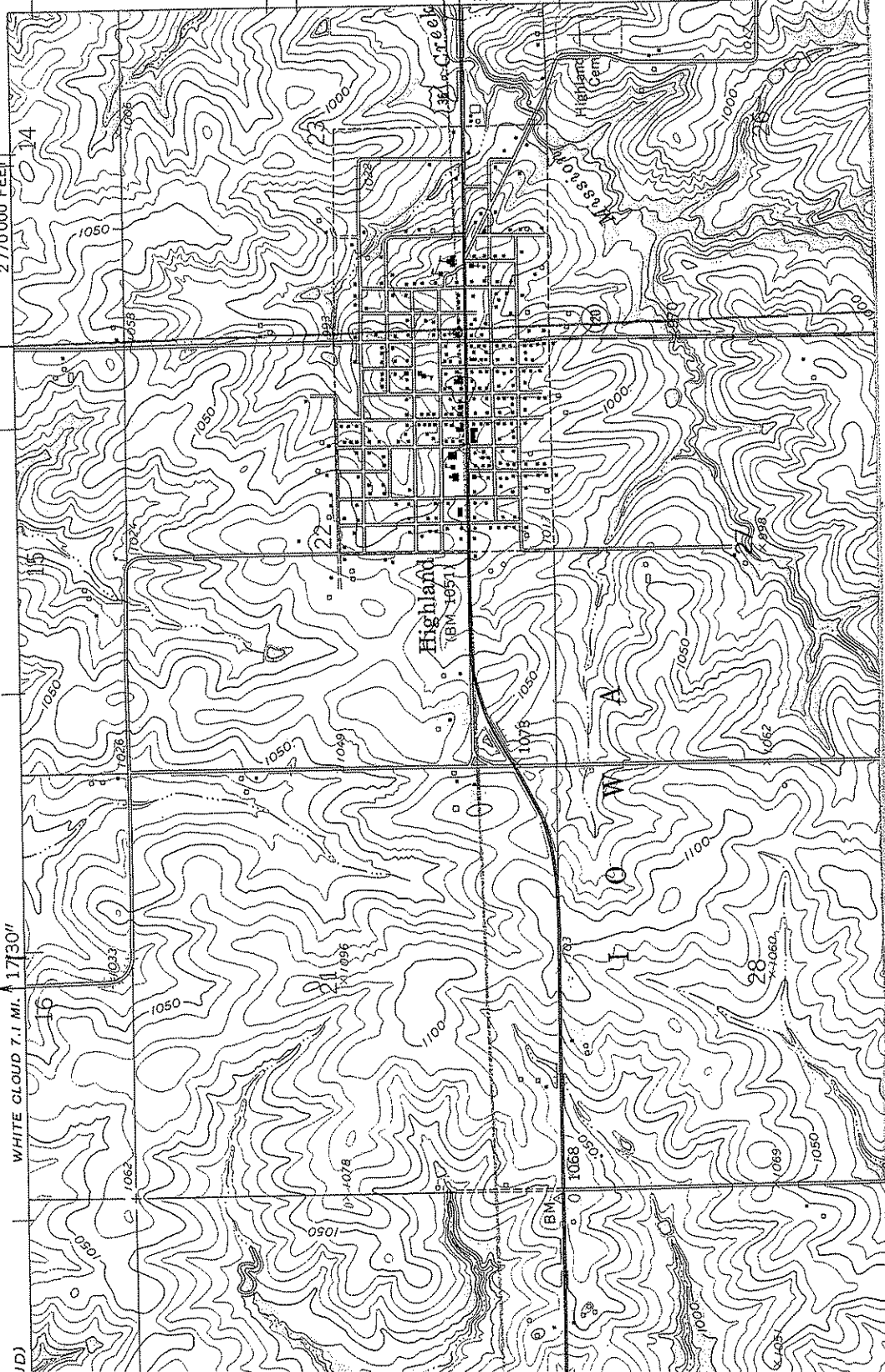
95°15' 39°52'30"

2770 000 FEET

570 000
FEET

WHITE CLOUD 7.1 MI. 1730"

10



HIGHLAND CHRISTIAN
CHURCH
ZONE 15
EASTING 306267
NORTING 441432
DONIPHAN CO., KS

SPARKS 9.2 MI.
ST. JOSEPH 28 MI.

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